

Amusements and Meetings to-Night.

BOWERY THEATRE—"Two Buzards," etc.
NILES' GARDEN—2 and 5.
FAIR THEATRE—2 and 5.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—Concert. Thomas.
MOSKOWITZ PARK—2 and 5.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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Business Notices.

Messman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It is invaluable in all debilitated conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, it restores the system to its normal condition. It is richly and agreeably flavored, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world. It is sold in all the principal cities of the world. It is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The European Congress allows Austria to occupy Bosnia; Austrian troops have already entered a frontier town. In China, Prince King has been stripped of his rank and his dignities. General Martinez-Campo's intentions to promote retrenchment in the Government expenses of Cuba. The remains of the Queen of Spain have been removed to the Escorial for final ceremony.

DOMESTIC.—Harvard defeated Yale at the University rowing contest, at New-London; time of winners, 20 minutes and 44 seconds. The cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the battle of Monmouth was laid at Freehold, N. J. Three soldiers were killed and two were wounded at the Indian fight at Curry Creek. Dr. Edward Young is about to retire from the Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Noyes, General Wallace, ex-Governor Sterns and others testified before the Potter Committee yesterday, about the Florida election; Mr. Noyes's answer to the attack upon him was emphatic. Major Twining has been appointed the third Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Cards are printed to-day from Congressmen Acklen and his friends, denying the sensational stories about Mr. Acklen.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Lord Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Airlie, has been arrested here and is in Ludlow Street Jail. Joseph K. Emmet, the comedian, engaged in a street fight with Edward Zimmerman, yesterday. The question of Commodore Vanderbilt's sanity was considered in the will case. Business men expressed satisfaction on account of the adjournment of Congress. Several New-York savings banks have reduced expenses. B. L. Solomon & Sons failed, with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000. The search for the missing Mrs. Wertheimer was continued without success. A single-rail elevated road was recommended by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commissioners. The City College Alumni held an anniversary meeting. Mrs. Jennie Lee Pass obtained possession of her child. Six hundred and forty-six persons will sail for Europe to-day. Gold, 100½, 100¼, 100½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99½ cents. Stocks opened buoyant, later declined, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—THURSDAY local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday, 79°, 80°, 82°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

There was once an agitation for the rights of man; there will have to be another. After Mrs. Jenks, the Widow Oliver, whose breach of promise suit is likely to be compromised, and not to be fought. It's time the men organized.

The sudden arrival of Summer means the opening of the season in earnest at the watering-places. Long Branch has already welcomed a large share of its Summer population, and a letter, printed elsewhere, describes the preparations that have been made for a bright season.

The small boy maintains his preeminence. To the boy burglars of New-York and Brooklyn, and the boys who put stones on an elevated railroad track, is added now the boy incendiary. He is eleven years old, and, in a fit of anger, set fire to a charitable home which had at the time more than thirty inmates.

A letter from the scene of the recent Democratic Convention in Ohio makes it clear that the Republicans in that State are in need of harmony and hard work. The Democrats have so shamefully gerrymandered the State that the utmost effort will be necessary to secure even a decent proportion of the Congressional delegation for the Republicans, who cannot get half the delegation, though they should carry the State by a handsome majority.

Minister Jones did not well have had a more complete vindication than the testimony of yesterday's witnesses before the Butler Committee. His own statement was clear and convincing, and even the letters which McLin wrote him, after the canvass had been concluded, asking for office, expressly disclaimed the idea of asking reward for services in the canvass—a thing they would hardly have done if General Noyes had made McLin promises. General Noyes is abundantly cleared. Now will the committee have the decency to say so?

No doubt there are many members of Congress who flatter themselves that the business men of the country are, on the whole, pretty well satisfied with them, and that all representations to the contrary are merely news-

paper utterances made for political effect. To all such we commend the opinions expressed in another part of this issue by business men themselves. For the practical and honest members of both houses, citizens of all classes cannot fail to have the highest respect; but the demagogues—the men who derange trade and paralyze industry, simply to procure some petty personal advantage—are they who cause merchants to breathe the wish—and a strange one to be heard in an Anglo-Saxon country—that Congress might "never meet again."

An important statement is made in our Washington dispatches concerning Mr. Whitcomb's so-called "report" upon Mr. Robeson. That document was telegraphed all over the country as a majority report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was estimated accordingly as a Democratic campaign document, promulgated solely by the Democratic members of the committee. It seems now that it was not entitled to that rank, such as it is. It was never approved even by the Democrats of the committee. It was submitted to them at a meeting held during the closing hours of Congress, and as it was impossible at that time to deal with the volumes of testimony on which it purported to be based, it was ordered printed and "re-committed." It was, therefore, not a report of any sort, and the universal publication of it as such was an imposition for which some one should be called to account.

While the result of the New-London race was a foregone conclusion from the start, and indeed before, it was more interesting in some features than more exciting races have been. It was not a little curious that, though Harvard led Yale from the beginning and won by a dozen lengths or more, both crews should have made better time than was ever made in this country before—a fact which will go far to console the vanquished Blue for the victory of the magenta. The arrangements for the accommodation of sight-seers seem to have surpassed those made at Saratoga and other favorite courses. By great diligence the river was kept free from boats, and the winds kindly subsided, leaving the waters smooth. The Press boat actually kept up the race—a startling innovation upon established custom—and on the shore a railroad train, bearing a great crowd on rising seats, kept abreast of the rival crews. This feature of the occasion is alone enough to bring New-London into favor as a place at which such an arrangement is possible. As a rule, no spectator sees the whole of a race. Those who see the start must wait to be told of the finish, and those who see the finish must enjoy the contest backwards. The New-London train makes the enjoyment of watching races less of a labor.

The history of the marvellous success of cooperative stores in London, given on another page, is in striking contrast with the many failures of like schemes in this country. These great establishments, that have grown out of a single wholesale purchase made by a few post office clerks, from a transaction of twenty pounds to an annual total of a million times that sum, have not only conferred many benefits upon their subscribers by putting in their pockets the greater part of the profits that usually go to the shop-keepers, and by giving the best things for less than the ordinary cost of poor, but have exerted a vast influence upon the world of stores outside. Prices have been kept in check and tradesmen have been taught greater courtesy. The growth of these cooperative stores has been fairly magical. The annual sales of one of them amount to about \$7,000,000; from 6,000 to 8,000 sovereigns have been taken in in one day; members' tickets are often bequeathed in wills. It goes without saying that these establishments cannot afford the luxury of enterprising defuncts, but the subscribers are consoled for their absence by a saving of from 15 to 30 per cent on their purchases.

The European Congress having decided that Austria may occupy Bosnia, that province is henceforth lost to Turkey. The Porte seeks to place a limit to the occupation, but the Congress has already decided that Austria may hold the country indefinitely, and establish civil authority there. Count Andrassy has been forced to annex the province by the drift of events. The concessions to England, the aggrandizement of Serbia and Montenegro, the contemplated cession of Crete to Greece, rendered it imperative that he should accept Bosnia as a counterpoise to such projects. Had he delayed to do so, the Bosnians might have renewed the revolt which led to the Russian intervention; and being assured of Serbian aid, they could easily conquer their independence. The loss of Bosnia, which includes Bosnia proper and Herzegovina, will not injure materially what remains of the Ottoman Empire, although it must hurt Turkish pride to lose a province which has been under Moslem rule for nearly three centuries. To Austria, the new district will be of great importance. Its possession will enable her to check the growth of Serbia and Montenegro, and maintain commercial intercourse with the interior of Turkey. With moderate energy and skill the country may be made a source of wealth to the Empire, which needs new fields of adventure to divert its people from domestic strife.

BUTLER (LATE POTTER).

General Butler's Committee has invited all the soreheads in the South to come to Washington and exhibit their wounds. And they are coming in platoons. The scope and period of the investigation are being so rapidly extended backwards by this energetic hurler of bricks, that the committee, forgetting all about Sherman, has strayed far into the administration of General Grant, and the horrors of ancient and half-forgotten "Louisiana imbroglions" are coming back to haunt us, like a revisitation by last year's nightmares. We are treated to the opinion of New-Orleans politicians about the probabilities that Packard would have been able to sustain himself if General Grant had not refused to continue the use of Federal troops for the purpose of upholding a State government that did not seem able to stand alone, and various conjectures are ventured as to the influences which brought about the fusion of the rival Legislatures. These reminiscences are not interesting, and they are not strictly pertinent to the business for which the committee was called together. But they may serve to let in a multitude of the disappointed, and we shall have them, all boasting of their services to the party, their lies, their tricks, and their rascalities, and all complaining that the Packard Legislature had been bought; and General Butler, who is understood to have almost as little confidence in the press as the press has in him, produced a scrap-book containing a number

of newspaper clippings relative to the same subject. If extracts of that kind were of value to an investigating committee we could set a boy at work on our exchanges and furnish General Butler with cuttings by the pound. But it never occurred to us that such things were evidence.

Touching incidentally upon the Florida case, the committee produced the celebrated Mr. Dennis, and he did add a new touch to a story which we thought was already pretty fully told. Mr. Dennis is one of an interesting band of converts who, upon the failure of their applications for office, suddenly discovered that they had consciences, and that Mr. Hayes was an atrocious fraud, and that he had got into the Presidency by a trick of which they were the guilty agents. Mr. Dennis says that while the visiting statesmen were in Florida he became alarmed by noticing rather too much intimacy between General Francis C. Barlow and a certain Democratic editor; and fearing "that there was some sort of trading going on by which the National 'ticket' was to be saved and the State ticket 'sacrificed,'" he threatened the Republican politicians that if anything of that sort was attempted he would "give the State to 'Tilden.'" If he ever did make such a threat, there was a frankness about it then, and there is a refreshing coolness about the voluntary confession of it now, which we cannot admire too highly. Mr. Dennis is evidently a gentleman fitted to adorn the highest circles of society and politics, and we can understand that when he saw General Noyes sail away to a first class foreign mission, leaving him nothing but a formal recommendation to office and a certificate of ostracism, his soul must have sickened and his conscience doubled him up in a perfect colic of remorse.

But it is a curious fact that all the confessing witnesses agree in proving that the Administration for which they pretend to have committed crimes never would do anything for them. They do not even allege that any definite promises were made them; they do not show that they succeeded in obtaining any special recommendations to the President from Messrs. Noyes and Sherman, who are accused of acting as the President's paymasters; and it is not disputed that Mr. Hayes treated them from first to last with polite indifference. This is not the way the chiefs in a conspiracy are accustomed to reward their followers. The presumption from the first has been against the existence of any conspiracy, and the evidence so far tends toward converting presumption into certainty. Upon the whole the business does not seem to prosper any faster in the hands of Butler than under his predecessor, Mr. Potter.

A GALA DAY IN PARIS.

To-morrow's fête will be the crowning glory of the Paris Exhibition. A colossal statue of the Republic will be unveiled in the grounds of the Trocadéro. With bunting fluttering from every roof and lanterns hanging over the boulevards and parterres of flowers along the quays, with Lydian measures in the Gardens of the Tuileries and a fairy spectacle on the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris will keep the National feast.

Two years ago there were inspiring scenes around Independence Hall, and our cities were ablaze with patriotic fires. Our festivities were crude and inartistic compared with the magnificence of this Paris fête, and yet hearty and loyal wishful, for the day was fragrant with the memories of the purest and most glorious period of our history. France has no Independence Day. Not long after Jefferson's colleagues of the Continental Congress signed his Declaration, the deputies of the third estate took refuge in the tennis court and made their famous vow. That was an afternoon in June; and there was a day in July when the Bastille was besieged, and a day in August when the Tuileries was sacked, and a day in September when the Republic was proclaimed. But France cannot celebrate days like these. She recoils in horror from those years of revolution and anarchy, when the robes of the priests were peddled as old clo', when Robespierre's hags took their knitting-work to the guillotine and kept count of the heads, when men went mad in the streets and the gamins whistled "Ca ira." On our own Centennial gala-day we reverted to the historic scene in Independence Hall, and our faith in republican institutions was renewed. France gathers no inspiration from the awful years of her revolution. As she looks back her heart fails her. She sees the face of the first Republic mirrored in history, and it has the stony look of a Medusa.

But France need not look behind her. If those years of blood and craze are ominous in their warnings, the future is bright with hope. The Republican leaders, wise in their generation, have chosen for the National fête a day that has no historical associations. The new statue of the Republic in front of the Trocadéro is not crowned with the bonnet rouge of '93. It represents the France of to-day—a nation that is ripe for self-government—a nation that has faith in industrial progress and the permanence of republican institutions. The trucking spirit that watched the till and tolerated the reign of a political adventurer has disappeared. The plots of the Imperial tramps whom he left behind him have been brought to naught. The Chambers will not meet until late in October, and then will be issued a decree for the Senatorial elections; and the recent balloting for general and municipal councils has rendered the triumph of the Republicans absolutely certain. In January they will be masters of the upper as well as the lower House, and the Presidential succession in 1880 will virtually be determined. The follies, vanities and disasters of the past have been retrieved. The future is secure.

Not with the old leaven of vanity and cynicism will Paris keep the feast, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. This is not the triumph of a lucky intriguer, who has robbed the people of their liberties. It is the triumph of a Nation that has learned in the fulness of time that there is stability as well as virtue in republican government.

WHAT THE LABOR MOVEMENT REALLY MEANS.

When a sensible man starts on any road, he wants to know whether it leads. The workmen of this country are organizing in considerable force, for the purpose of improving their condition by political action, and it is most important to them, as it is to the country, to know what end is to be reached if their efforts are successful. Many of them are anxious to have it known that they have no affiliation or sympathy with the Socialists or Communists; that the tendencies of their demands are in no respect represented by the refugees from Paris, who want a reorganization of society "with no priest, king, capital, or landlord." It is but just to examine with candor the demands of workmen, in order to see whether, as a matter of fact, the changes

which they ask logically tend to an overturning of the present system of society, its freedom of individuals, its rights of property, and its incentives to personal effort and improvement. The book recently published by Mr. Osborne Ward affords a singularly good test. The great difficulty has been that the vague prompts labor organizations and political movements in the name of labor, rarely finds expression in clear and definite form, so that known aims can be followed to their logical results. Hence the workmen are constantly misunderstood by others, and as often misunderstand the tendency of their own demands. Mr. Ward is a self-educated machinist, and urges with great zeal the views of "the Labor party," but he is also clear and strong in logic, and pushes to their necessary results the ideas which many others vaguely accept. His little book is a map of the road which many begin to travel, not knowing whither it leads.

The essence of this book, as of the movement which it advocates, is that the entire competitive system, upon which all modern civilization and existing laws are founded, is radically unjust to labor. If capital is permitted to employ labor at the market price, it is reasoned that the pay of labor can never rise far or long above what is absolutely necessary for its support. Profits will be divided by traders, who charge the laborers unreasonably, it is thought, for distribution of their products; by land-owners, who make wrongful charge for the rent of land or buildings; and capitalists, who wrongfully exact interest for the use of money. In the society toward which the Labor movement tends, as Mr. Ward shows, all labor must be employed; the middlemen and speculators must be abolished; and all the capital used in the support of labor or in the instruments of production, transportation and exchange, must belong to the public, and be employed wholly for the public and not for private advantage. In support of these views it is urged that work can thus be given to all at good wages; that the cost of instruments, land and capital, which now goes to individuals, can be divided among the laborers in increase of wages or reduction of hours of work; that this is essentially co-operation on a broad scale, and that, whereas nine-tenths of individual enterprises fail, nine-tenths of Government enterprises succeed, the post office, common school, water supply and fire department being given as illustrations.

In other articles it is intended to examine these ideas more in detail; but it is not plain at the outset that Mr. Ward is right in claiming that the Labor movement makes war upon the whole competitive system of society, its rewards for accumulations of capital, its freedom of capital and labor to negotiate as each may please, and its encouragement to the thrifty and intelligent laborer to rise from the wage-earning into the capitalist class? Is not this the very essence of trades-unionism? Is it not the obvious meaning of every form of attack upon invested capital, and every effort to cut down the rewards of self-denial by which capital is slowly accumulated? "Down with the banks," cry one set of agitators, "for they represent robbery of labor by 'parasitic interest on money.'" But banks embody the savings of labor, and reward the economy which has saved. "Down with the bondholders," cry others; "they get 'rich while others sleep or toil.'" But the bonds are savings of labor in the past, and the interest is a reward for past toil and economy. "Down with the right of workmen 'to work more than eight hours if they choose,'" say others. But the plain result is to prohibit those who may wish to earn more money than their fellows from attaining better wages and improving their condition. Can a single one be named of the demands now made by labor organizations or trades unions, which does not point directly to that warfare against the whole competitive system, against all freedom of labor to better its condition by individual effort, and against all reward of labor for self-denial and saving of capital, which it is the declared purpose of Mr. Ward's book and of Socialists and Communists to commence and to wage?

Of the nature of that contest, the right and wrong of it, and the effect of desired changes upon the future of labor, it is the more easy to speak fairly in the light of the arguments which Mr. Ward presents. But in the consideration of each branch of his argument it will clearly appear that the Labor agitators of this country are pressing forward, often unconsciously, toward the same revolutionary ends which France tried to reach in the Reign of Terror, and again in the reign of the Commune.

COMING OUT AT THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN.

The Democratic horn flares the wrong way. They are continually going in at the flare and squeezing out at the little end. If they could only come out of any of their great enterprises, their investigations and what not, with half the flourish with which they enter on them, they might count themselves reasonably happy. They start off in the highest possible style, with large proclamations and effusive prospectuses, and begin immediately to taper down to the smallest possible point. Every one is familiar with the old-fashioned circus that used to be heralded by advertising pictures of the most wonderful feats performed by splendid men and beautiful women, with blooded horses magnificently caparisoned, and all things on a grand and princely scale. But the circus, when it came, was so far from realizing the expectations produced by the show-bills, that the deluded spectator was fain to abandon the arena, with its spavined horses and awkward acrobats and feeble-minded clown with stale jokes and rusty spangles, and go out to get the worth of his money in looking at the pictures on the bill-boards. The Democrats seem to be running that sort of a circus. They start with their clinax. You must walk backward to get the force of their sensations. From the petty and insignificant results they reach in any of their enterprises, you must go back to the resolution under which they began their labors to find out what precisely they were driving at. They advertise an oratorio with a full concert troupe and abundant chorus, and when the time comes lead in a sick monkey by a string, without so much as a hand-organ by way of music.

What a grand flourish of trumpets it was with which they started in on their great policy of retrenchment in expenditures. They never tired of talking about the millions they had saved and were going to save to the Treasury. How gracefully they tapered off toward the little end of the horn in this matter, until we saw the little squeaking outcome of it in an actual increase of appropriations and the passage of a River and Harbor bill which was a simple grab and divide among Congressmen whose only desire in the matter was to get "something for the deestrick." To find out

the vast difference between what they actually did and what they advertised to do, go back from the appropriation bills they passed at the close of the session to some of Mr. Randall's speeches before the opening. How they fulfilled their promises to reform the Civil Service is attested by the story, with which the country is familiar, of their administration of the department of Doorkeeper of the House, with which they had been intrusted, and by the records and accounts which have been unearthed by the unscrupulous Glover of their investigating committees, with their long tails of secretaries, experts and witnesses. Then there is the record of Glover himself and his investigations. No one of all the Democratic trumpeters sounded so high a key or so loud and startling an opening note as he. It would be hard for any of them to taper off to infinitesimal point. He promised so much, and repeated his promises so many times and in so impressive a manner, and had always such grotesque ill-luck in his frantic endeavors, that just to name him anywhere in public is to raise a grin.

And now here is the Potter investigation. Consider for a moment the contrast between Mr. Chairman Potter, sitting at the head of this committee, listening with a weary and disgusted look to Mr. Butler's cross-examinations, and the Representative Potter, who a few weeks ago started the country with the introduction of resolutions which promised the most astounding revelations, threatened a revolution, and charged some of the highest officials in the Government with crimes and misdemeanors which should subject them to impeachment. So far as now appears, the great movement that was to uncover fraud, vindicate Mr. Tilden, unseat the President, convict Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes of bribery, fraud, and subornation of perjury, has tapered off to a small squirt-gun, which Mr. Butler has got hold of and is trying to use for squirting dirty water at some of his personal enemies. And the present prospect is that even this use of the committee will turn out a failure. But what a contrast between this outcome of the business and the great ado that was made over its inception, when it was deemed of such transcendent importance to set the investigation on foot, that all business was stopped for three or four days in Congress until a quorum could be obtained to pass resolutions which have since turned out to be mischievous and false. It is in every case the flare of the horn that these people enter and the very little end of it that they come out at. The Democrats in Congress would not to-day, in the light of their experience, enter upon a single one of the great undertakings from which they expected so much. They would be very glad if it could all be undone. They would never have appointed a Glover committee had they the faintest notion what it would lead to; and as to the Potter affair, no one can look upon that poor man at the head of it, listening with unconcealed disgust to the proceedings, without feeling that if the thing were to be done over again, he would be very certain not to put his foot in it. It is quite plain that he is sorry he enlisted. But it seems fated that they should always come out at the little end of the horn.

A "RELIGIOUS" EDITOR.

When Gail Hamilton's letters on the Civil Service Reform and Reformers first appeared in THE TRIBUNE, in April and May of last year, the rather silly and spiteful suggestion was made that she had been hired by us, with large pecuniary considerations, to attack certain politicians and newspapers. We noticed that charge at the time far enough to say that the contributions had been sent to us without solicitation and without one word of stimulation on either side as to price. Subsequently, when our prospectus for 1878 was in preparation, an arrangement was made with Gail Hamilton, at our solicitation, and published far and wide, to furnish regular contributions during the year to THE TRIBUNE and in pursuance of this arrangement she writes as she pleases, when she pleases, and about what she pleases.

Her letter of to-day notices a rumor precisely opposite in character to that which we were called upon to refer to last year; the wise suggestion being made by THE BOSTON CONGRESSIONALIST that THE TRIBUNE is paid by Gail Hamilton's friends for permitting her letters to appear. Undoubtedly she would not enter on her list of friends any man of so poor a taste that he would not gladly pay any sum for printing the letters rather than they should not be printed at all. For ourselves, no one has yet tested the warm and fearful welcome which he would receive at this office should he present himself in the capacity of Paymaster to our Forces. Hitherto the line of division has been sharply drawn; the friends and the foes of Gail Hamilton take upon themselves with promptness and dispatch the task of reading her letters, but with cheerful and absolute unanimity leave to THE TRIBUNE the drudgery of paying for them!

It is sufficiently amusing to observe that, in the correspondence published, the Editor of THE CONGRESSIONALIST seems actually to have thought that Gail Hamilton was seeking some refutation and reparation, whereas she was evidently leading him with simplicity and directness into a position from which it is difficult to see how he can escape with honor; and in which it is impossible for him to remain without disgrace, unless he can show that "exchange" in which the "rumor" referred to appeared prior to May 15. When the Editor of THE CONGRESSIONALIST obtains this sorely needed vindication of his statement, our columns will be gladly opened to the chronicle. Until he obtains it, we greatly fear that the unregenerate world will settle down to thinking with us that he never saw any such exchange (as we never did) and we suspect our list of exchanges is about as complete as his; that he never heard any such "rumor in literary circles" and that in fact, smarting still under Gail Hamilton's treatment of him in her papers of a year ago, he simply invented a mean, nasty little lie about her and set it afloat, in the hope of "getting even," and, getting caught instead, went then to work inventing other mean and weak little lies in the hope of floundering out.

There are two kinds of partisan newspapers, both bad. The one defends blindly every principle professed, and every act performed by its party. The other defends with equal blindness and more virulence every principle or act of its pet politician. In the nature of the case the last is much the worst. About the time of the change in the Indian Bureau and the bribery of the retiring commissioner to silence by a foreign appointment and the specific instruction that he must not make comment on the newspapers about Indian affairs, this species of partisan newspaper was in its glory. Anybody who questioned the act of the Secretary of the Interior was no better than an infidel. To believe that President Seelye and ex-Commissioner Smith and Professor Walker could by any possibility be right, was high treason. These narrowest of partisan newspapers, the personal-parson kind, might profitably take the little letter from Washington about the recent financing on beef contracts for the Indians, which comes to us this morning from an unquestionable source, retire with it into absolute seclusion, and spend some time in meditation and self-examination.

It is estimated that of the \$137,250,000 appropriated by the last Congress, more than \$16,000,000 were to meet deficiencies created by the sham econ-

omies of the previous House. There will be more of this sort of thing in the supplies of the next Congress. Democratic economy would thus seem to be the biggest "fraud" the Fraud party can show if it explodes for a century.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Butler has blood in his eye and anything but heaven in his heart.

There is about as much left of that Civil Service act as there is of Anderson's veracity.

Counterfeits of the buzzard dollar can be detected by the superiority of their workmanship to that of the genuine.

Glover is trying to squirm out of his slanders against Director Linderman by charging them upon one of his "experts." Who was responsible for the "experts"?

The scope of the Potter inquiry has from the first included anything that may possibly smirch the Republican party, and excluded everything that shows signs of hitting the Democratic party.

Orville Grant says he has been misrepresented. He has said nothing about his brother's wishes for a third term, and doesn't pretend to speak for General Grant in political or other matters, which everybody is prepared to believe.

General Butler may throw bricks at never so lively a rate all Summer, but he will find out presently that the public never reads any testimony save when Mrs. Jenks is on the stand. The popular demand is for amusement, not mud throwing.

Patterson is in imminent danger of one of the worst relapses of his life. Governor Hampton is said to be determined upon his arrest in order that he may be taken to South Carolina to answer the charges against him. The adjournment of the Senate removes the only safeguard Patterson had, and if he is really brought to trial his seclusion in the quiet of a penitentiary is sure to follow.

The Greenback movement in Massachusetts is in so delicate a condition that its life seems to hang on the will of General Butler. If he decides to become its candidate for Governor it will be of some importance in the campaign, for it will be in its power then to give several close Congressional Districts to the Democrats. If, however, he decides to devote his energies exclusively to the impeachment of the President, the party will be 45 or more ardent in the next election in Massachusetts than it was last year. At present its strength exists entirely in the imagination of the ardent but unparaphrased politicians who are its self-constituted leaders.

Mr. Hendricks denies that he uttered the "assurances" attributed to him in a recent Washington interview. He says he could not have expressed any political opinion, as he left home on a visit of a purely social nature, and hence could not have talked about anything but literary or social topics. This is entirely probable. Mr. Hendricks is frequently shown that when he puts his hand upon a particular topic, he shuts out the rest of the universe. He went to Europe a while ago, and became so absorbed in the subject of foreign geography, that he did not speak or speak of nothing else for months after his return.

The Republican Congressional Committee has a larger demand for documents in relation to Southern Claims, than for any others. The members concede, therefore, that this issue will be the leading one in the Fall campaign. This is one of many indications that the popular fear of a Southern raid on the Treasury cannot be quieted by the sneers of assistant-Democratic editors. That vote of the Southern Congressmen against the Constitutional Amendment forbidding the payment of such claims, showed clearly enough where the South stands. If any further evidence is wanted it can be found in the Southern press, which is now doing its best to blame the Southern Congressmen for their vote, but even goes so far as to claim that some day the South hopes to be paid for the loss of its slaves by Emancipation.

PERSONAL.

General Grant is quoted by the Paris correspondent of THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER as saying that he is "thoroughly tired of public life."

Vice-Admiral Popoff, of the Russian Navy, and the inventor of the circular ironed bearing his name, was attacked with partial paralysis while paying an official visit, recently, to the docks at Nicholas. Mr. William Wertheimer, librarian of the University of Virginia, is eighty years old, and is said to have been born in 1798. His countryman, having been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Prince Charles of Roumania the Grand Cordon of the Annunziata, the highest decoration in the gift of the Italian Government. Only eighteen Italians have received this honor.

Count Gynla Andrássy, the representative of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the Berlin Congress, is said to be extremely attentive to the trades of the toilet. He is not a brilliant orator, but has a remarkable facility for improvisation which gives an attractive interest to his speeches.

Mr. De Peyster, in a recent address before the Historical Society, revealed the fact that \$24 was the original amount paid by the Dutch for Manhattan Island, and made the interesting comment that that sum if placed at compound interest, would have reached by May 15, 1878, the present total of \$600,000,000.

Among the presents sent by the King of Spain and the late Queen Mercedes to their god-daughter and niece, the daughter of the Count and Countess de Paris, was a cradle formed of heraldic fleur-de-lis in silver gilded, the trimmings being in Barcelona lace fixed by a clasp, and all the other accessories of the same material.

Mr. William Winter's volume of poems receives this delicate and acute appreciation from THE MORNING POST OF LONDON: "Mr. William Winter is an American poet who only needs to be as well known in England as in his own country to be equally admired in either hemisphere. Most musical, most melancholy are his verses. The tragic aspects of life, its fragility, its evanescence, its swift motion, its wild vicissitudes, the shadow that darkens its glory, the ruin that overtakes its beauty—these and the ineffable mystery of the grave possess for this poet an irresistible fascination. His music is elegiac in his sadness—elegiac, too, in the delicacy of his fancy and the tender grace and plaintive harmony of his diction. Except in the case of one small composition entitled 'The Predestined,' which bears a painful resemblance to the agonizing verses of Cowper called 'The Castaway,'—verses not to be remembered—his poetry is not strained. It has no taint of mannerism. It is the pathetic and melodious, but perfectly natural, utterance of a sensitive and observant heart, of a heart that has felt the calamitous reverses to which all mundane affairs are subject, but which, amid all its sorrows and sorceries, all its griefs and heartaches, still holds fast to the ideal of beauty, the dearest and the best is 'to love and not to forget.' In the words of Henry Longfellow and Wendell Holmes need not be ashamed of William Winter."

YOKOHAMA, June 7.—General Saigo Yoritomo, the Japanese Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Council and Minister of Public Instruction. Admiral Kawamura, who was long the Minister of the Navy, has been appointed Minister and Member of the Imperial Council. Mori, formerly Japanese Envoy at Washington and lately Minister at Peking, will soon be made the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The son of the late Minister Okuma, who was murdered May 14, and the son of the late Minister Kido, who died a year ago while Minister of the Interior, have been promoted to the class of hereditary nobles. The only property left by Minister Okuma was \$140 in the Japanese currency. He had recently mortgaged his private residence to make up the 25,000 which he sent to the Japanese Government for the support of the schools and the relief of sufferers by the civil war last year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Admiral Patterson and staff are at Yokohama.

GENERAL NOTES.

The tramp of the period keeps a bank account. He begged a dinner at the house of a farmer in Amherst, Mass., one day this week, and a supper at an Irishman's but several miles further on. After supper he sat down in the kitchen, smoked a pipe, and finally remarked that he thought he would stay all night. The cottagers told him they were poor and could not afford to keep him over night. He replenished his pipe and kindly informed them that if it were the case he would pay for his entertainment. Then he got up and went to the door and took away \$1,000 in his credit in a Boston savings bank.

The Cornell Freshmen crew are now training for their race with Harvard at Auburn on July 17. Their meals are confined almost exclusively to good steaks and roasts, with occasionally a meal of fish. No meal, cracked wheat and corn-meal is used, and the use of coffee, beer, wine or any stimulant is prohibited. Two of tobacco, in any form, is strictly prohibited, when a regular pull is substituted. The first pull is taken at 5:30 in the morning, when four miles are passed over, and the second at 10:30, when another four miles are run. The average weight of the men is over 166 pounds.

The "Ten-Year Book of the Cornell Uni-